

to usury law and make investments in city or property to the best advantage. Kentucky references given if required. Correspondence solicited.  
1857-1y.



## THE COMMONWEALTH.

### Louisiana vs. Buchanan.

We commend the subjoined sensible article from the New Orleans True Delta, a staunch Democratic pro slavery and State-rights paper, to the consideration of some of our Democratic cotemporaries who are defending the President's attempted invasion of the rights of the people of Kansas.

"At the commencement of the recent session of the Legislature at Baton Rouge, our readers will recollect that an adherent of the Buchanan dynasty, anxious to carry favor with the pap dispensers, offered, in the popular branch, the following modest—indeed, humble resolutions, complimentary to the Executive on the Kansas affair:

1. *Resolved*, That when Congress passed the law organizing the Territory of Kansas, no departure from the usages of the Government was contemplated, and no new conditions were imposed.

2. *Resolved*, That when the people of Kansas, through their Territorial Legislature, passed a law providing for the call of a Convention, they delegated to that body the power to adopt a constitution.

3. *Resolved*, That the Convention represented the sovereignty of the people, and were not required to submit their work to them for approval, but left the matter of reference to be determined by themselves.

4. *Resolved*, That James Buchanan, President of the United States, is solemnly pledged to the people, by the acceptance of the nomination to the Presidency under the Cincinnati platform, to the principle of non intervention in the formation of a constitution by the people of the Territory, and that his message submitted to Congress furnishes abundant evidence of his adherence to this pledge.

5. *Resolved*, That the Governor be and he is hereby requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

There was nothing very objectionable in these resolutions, they asked for only a very pitiful meed of commendation for our warlike President, indeed, so pitiful that had Democrats been ready to give any praise at all, the Know-Nothing members were willing to vote for them. But they covered a principle, they were open to the interpretation of being an endorsement of the stupidity, folly, and deceit which have prevailed in Kansas affairs under federal domination, and the Representatives of the people of Louisiana were not prepared to stultify themselves by voting even a faint approval of such proceedings, merely to please men who have shown neither loyalty, sincerity, patriotism, or statesmanship in grappling with the Kansas troubles. Louisiana was not prepared to unite in chorus with the John Van Burens, the newspaper Benetts, the Cochrans, Dixes, and the official generally of Abolitionism, in demanding the admission of Kansas into the Union contrary to every Democratic sentiment, and in opposition to the well understood wishes of nine-tenths of its inhabitants. If there was any reason for supposing that any respectability of feeling of the people of that Territory were in favor of making it a slave State, or if there was the smallest possible chance of slavery ever being established permanently there, Louisiana would be among the last to yield an inch on the question; but when told by the President himself, when assured by all his Northern Abolition allies that the constitution which, for admission into the Union, is all sufficient, is not binding upon the people for whom it is formed, and may be discarded at pleasure—after that announcement Louisiana, whatever her Congressional delegation may do, or however they may act, will not be found approving any such doctrine. If the Kansas Constitution be such as to justify its framers in their application to have the Territory admitted as a State, it is extraordinary if those who would condemn the views of President Buchanan, and declare that in that event, its provisions as they affect the people themselves, are a nullity. In other terms, we suppose that the *Free and Crescent* newspapers of this city, the only Leocomptonites fully here, are prepared to admit on the same principle that the constitution of the State may be superseded by legislative act at the determination of a mere majority in the General Assembly sanctioned by the gubernatorial approval. Of course, as we are, to the broad principle involved in the Kansas question, to the compulsory enforcement of an unratified constitution upon the people of any State or Territory, we have not thought much of the matter as presented by Buchanan and the supporters of his individual views, and consequently have not taken any action on this time, or in this connection, to give upon the subject, but our cotemporaries above alluded to, we have no doubt maturely considered their position, and we should like to have from them an explicit declaration in regard to it, as before long we may require the information for a domestic application."

COUNTY COURT DAY.—Last Monday was an old fashioned "Court Day." We have not seen so large a crowd in our streets for several months, nor so much business transacted since the beginning of the panic last fall. The sales, it is true, did not run up to the high figures reached some time last spring and summer, but they exhibited a very marked increase over those of the last five or six months.

There were eight or nine hundred mules in market, and about five hundred cattle, besides large numbers of horses and other property. Mr. Hibler is the only auctioneer that has favored us with a report. It foots up \$34,630.95. Two year old mules brought from \$81 to \$116 a head—yearlings from \$55 to \$95.

There was a perceptible advance in the prices of all kinds of stock, and sales were much more easily effected than at any time for some months. This is the result of the increasing confidence in the business community, and the gradual improvement in the money market. This improvement has been slow and gradual, but it has been real, and although money may still be called very tight, it is not near so tight as it has been, especially for dealers in stock.

The banks are affording some accommodations, and private capitalists are loaning to some extent, but still at high rates.

This was the day for the annual show of horses, usually quite an attraction to breeders and fanciers of these noble animals. The show was a very fine one, about twenty-five of the best horses in the county being present. There were also some of the long-eared gentry present, attracting attention, not by comeliness of form or grace of movement, but by the money value wrapped up in their ugly hides.—*Paris Citizen*, April 9.

ANOTHER DEATH FROM LOCK-JAW.—Wm. Fox, only son of Henry Fox, lately of this place and now residing near Brown's Lock, died on last Monday, from lock jaw occasioned by pricking his foot with a nail. On the Friday week, while uncovering a house near this place he stepped upon a nail, which passed through his shoe and penetrated the bottom of his foot. The pain experienced at the time was so slight as to give him no concern in reference to it. The wound was thus permitted to pass unnoticed until last Saturday, when the premonitory symptoms of lock jaw were experienced, and later in the evening he was seized with convulsions, which followed each other in quick succession until 9 o'clock Monday morning, when he died. The grief of his parents we understand is almost too great to be borne. We cordially sympathize with them in their deep sorrow.

The deceased was brought to this place and buried yesterday.—*Burlington Gazette*.

LECTURES BY HON. T. F. MARSHALL.—A course of four lectures by this gentleman is announced to be given at Smith & Nixon's Hall. The subject of the first will be "Total Abstinence." It will be delivered on Saturday evening next.

(Cin. Gas.)

## THE ARMY BILL.—FOREIGNERS AND THE "BLOODY KNOW-NOTHINGS."

Our readers are aware that, early in the session of the present Congress, the Administration brought forward a measure for an increase of the standing army. This measure was promptly killed, and mainly by the friends of the Administration. Gen. Quitman then introduced an independent proposition into the House, providing for the employment of volunteers, and the raising of a State militia, and a greater military force. During the discussion of this bill, the statement of the Secretary of War, that "two-thirds of the rank and file of our present standing army are foreigners," has been reiterated, and used as a powerful argument against the Administration policy, and in support of the volunteer policy. One of the Union and American newspapers Washington correspondents thus speaks of the effort of Mr. Sargent, of Tennessee, in support of Gen. Quitman's bill:

"He handled the admission of the Secretary of War, who says that two-thirds of our rank and file are foreigners," so as to show that we should rely upon our own citizens, and not upon such materials as foreigners against foreigners. He traced the origin of the Administration bill to the effort of Mr. Sargent, in 1839, to divide the country into eight military districts, with two hundred and eighty thousand men; and depicted the evils which would follow its enactment—that it would overturn the military policy of the country, and for the future do away with those gallant volunteers whose deeds are living in our records—whose valor achieved our liberties at first, and will protect them till the last."

The sham Democracy have been so persistent and shameless in their praise of foreigners that we scarcely could have looked for such a lampoon upon their integrity and patriotism from that source. It will not do to trust "foreigners against foreigners," at least as soldiers. We are to infer that they would either fly the field or go over board to the enemy. But we should like to know if foreigners are unfit to be made "food for powder," how much worthier are they to be made citizens and legislators? If they cannot be relied on to fight in time of war, how much better are they to declare war? Ought any man to be made a citizen of this country who cannot be relied on to protect and defend the rights and interests and honor of the country? There is no great deal said about the insignificance of the foreign population of the United States, in point of numbers, and their inability to do any great harm, if they were so disposed. But it is now officially admitted that they already compose two-thirds of the rank and file of the Army, and it is insisted that they are unreliable. Here we have a most complete and convincing vindication of the doctrines and justification for the apprehensions entertained and expressed by the "bloody Know-Nothings," by the very men who have been most bitter and sleepless in opposition to them. It is furthermore a flat denial of much that they have written and spoken against the American party. Will not such facts arrest the attention and enlist the sober reflection of the people?—*Nashville Patriot*.

WASHINGTON Gossip.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Times writes under date of the 5th:

You need an explanation of the vote on the volunteer bill to-day. The House understood General Quitman to say that the Military committee concurred in the Senate amendment reducing the number of regiments to three, and voted accordingly. He afterwards explained that the committee, as well as the President, desired five regiments, and a large number of members immediately changed their votes; but the explanation came too late, or the programme indicated yesterday might have succeeded.

Col. Colt is understood to have made a contract with the War Department for one hundred thousand dollars worth of his arms.

The Fort Snelling committee will meet tomorrow to prepare a report. The majority will probably adopt a resolution directing the cancellation of the sale, the return of the first installment of the purchase money, and the capture of the officers concerned. The minority will report all right, and advise the confirmation of the sale.

Foley and English, of Indiana, authorize the contradiction of any reported change in favor of Leocompton.

A bill is soon to be introduced to provide for the raising of five additional regiments of volunteers. The two regiments under the bill passed to-day will probably be taken from Kentucky and Illinois.

AN IRISHMAN'S CONFIDENCE IN A BANK.—We heard the following capital story yesterday, and only regret that we cannot tell it as it was told:

A banker, in Dubuque, whom we shall call Mr. M.—ly, for short, found it necessary a short time ago to suspend business, and accordingly closed his doors, and issued a card to his depositors, in which he stated that he was unable to resume again. The day after Mr. M. had closed his doors, he was met by a Hibernian miner who had \$6,000 deposited with him, and accosted thus:

"God morning, Mr. M., faith an' it's well you're looking this morning, considerin' the weather. But, sure, it's sorry I am, Mr. M., to see that card of yours in the papers. But never mind, mind your business, and you'll be all right again, and hold up your head as high as ever the trouble of the thing will soon be over. And as for that \$6,000 of mine, just kape it as long as you want it—I have no use for the lousy dollars—and I know ye for an honest man, and perfectly good for the same at any time. Kape it, sir, and pleasant be wid ye."

Mr. M. expressed his thanks, and the banker and depositor separated. But on the following day Mr. M. was startled from his "pleasant dreams" by the presentation of a check for \$6,000, bearing the name of his Hibernian friend. Not knowing exactly how to understand the matter, Mr. M. sent for Patrick, when the following explanation took place:

"Well, you see, Mr. M., Peggy, that is my wife, has been raising the very devil about my money—and to satisfy the poor creature I told her that it was all safe, I thought, be dad, that I'd just sent for it, and count it all over before her ugly face, and then she'll consent to my leaving it wid you, together wid other \$4,000, that is giving us so much trouble to kape from being stolen from us."

To such an explanation, together with the new temptation of \$4,000 additional, the banker could not resist. He signed the check, and on the next day the money was collected and paid in full. But that was the last of the Irishman. The banker meeting him several days afterwards, desired another explanation.

"Och, the truth is, Mr. M., myself that has been ashamed to see ye. Peggy, that devil of mine, see, has hid the money, and dom me if I can find it all at all, and that's the truth, sir."

The banker made a graceful tender of his hat, but Patrick generously declined to accept the same, although justly entitled to it.—*Burlington Gazette*.

THE LEAVENWORTH CORRESPONDENT OF THE REPUBLICAN says the constitutional convention adjourned on the night of the 3d. Negroes are allowed to vote on the constitution, and the first general election thereafter a vote is to be had on the question of universal suffrage. Foreigners, having declared their intentions, are also allowed to vote. The question of negro suffrage caused a good deal of excitement and angry discussion, and several counties signed the constitution under protest.

ST. LOUIS, April 9.

The Leavenworth correspondent of the Democrat says the policy recommended in an address to the public, framed by one convention committee, is that they give the Leavenworth Convention a hearty ratification and refuse to accept any organic law derived from the Leocompton Convention, and do not recognize the possibility of Leocompton becoming the fundamental law, even though Congress receive it, as, without the sanction of the people, it will be null and void. They distinctly understood the convention would not tolerate the policy of any free State menqualifying under Leocompton. The bill of rights declares the right of all men to control their own persons to be prior to law and inalienable.

The St. Joseph Gazette notices the arrival at that place of Alexander Constant, from Fort Kearney the 30th ult. Constant reports that Brigham Young had notified Col. Johnston to leave the Territory by the 10th of March, other tribes the army sufficient provisions to last them to the States.

Constant met a supply train of 160 wagons, accompanied by four companies of troops, on the last, on Little Blue.

The Indians were all peaceable.

WASHINGTON, April 9.

Mr. Peter Besancon, in a card published this morning, says that Secretary Thompson and himself have been for years on friendly terms until yesterday's occurrence. That meeting then was of a friendly nature and the affair was unpremeditated and the result of a misunderstanding. No one can regret the difficulty more than himself. He adds that he has often said that he would defend himself against any self defense in anticipation of an attack from another quarter.

## THE REASON WHY!

A CAREFUL COLLECTION OF Some Thousands of Reasons for Things, which, though Generally Known, are Imperfectly Understood.

A BOOK OF CONDENSED SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE FOR THE MILLION!

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April 3, 1858.—4w\*

## Congressional.

WASHINGTON, April 7.

House.—Mr. Lovejoy made an ineffectual effort to introduce a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War to inform the House how many army officers are absent from their duties at the seat of government and how many hold civil offices by election or otherwise.

Mr. Branch spoke with reference to a reconsideration of the vote by which the deficiency bill was rejected. He hesitated to declare that the monstrous expenditures of the army had almost reached a point to induce the entire country to rise and demand a reform, and pointed out the way by which this might be effected. He believed, as had heretofore been declared by this House in form of a resolution, that Utah is in a state of rebellion, and it is now unjust and too late to undertake to control the discretion of the President as to the disposal of the troops.

Mr. Glancy Jones, in reply said that the Quarter Master General did not send the estimate on his own responsibility, but they were received with the endorsement of the Secretary of War. Mr. Branch was satisfied with this explanation and was glad to find that no infringement on property had been perpetrated by any bureau official.

The vote by which the deficiency bill was rejected yesterday was reconsidered. A motion to reconsider the bill to the committee on Ways and Means was then negatived.

The deficiency bill passed—yeas 111, nays 97.

Mr. Morris, of Penn., announced the death of Mr. Benton.

The House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 8.

House.—In the House of Representatives the deficiency appropriation bill was rejected—yeas 106, nays 124.

On motion of Mr. Montgomery, of Penn., the House proceeded to the consideration of the Kansas bill. Mr. M. also moved that the House adjourn to its amendment.

Mr. Bocock, of Va., asked whether, if this motion was agreed to, all chance of settlement would be lost.

The Speaker said he would decide the question when a contingency arises.

Mr. Seward, of Geo., moved to recede from the amendment.

Mr. English, of Ind., applied to Mr. Montgomery to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Montgomery said it would afford him much pleasure to comply with the request of the gentleman from Indiana, but he could not consent to withdraw his motion.

Much confusion prevailed and various questions were asked respecting the effect of the vote.

The House then proceeded to vote on the motion to adhere to the House amendment. The motion was decided in the affirmative—yeas 119, nays 111.

WASHINGTON, April 3.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.—The following are the provisions of the Deficiency Bill now pending, which will probably pass the House:

For Clerks of House,	43,000
Contingencies of the H. R.,	43,000
Regular supplies of Quartermaster's Dept.,	778,000
Purchase of Horses,	252,000
Incidental expenses of Quartermaster's Dept.,	190,000
Barracks and other buildings,	80,000
Transportation of the Army,	5,400,000
Subsistence in kind,	1,250,000
Surveys of Military Defenses,	5,000
Miscellaneous,	4,905
Surveys in California,	220,000
Clerks in Post Office,	3,311
Deficiencies in revenues of P. O. Dept.,	1,429,000

Total, \$9,669,000.

This is exclusive of amendments to be offered in the Senate and House, which will doubtless swell the bill to over 12,000,000, by far the largest ever known.—*Cor. Cour. & Enquirer*.

WASHINGTON, April 7.

Enough is known to warrant the assertion that Gov. Powell and Major McCullough, the peace commissioners to Utah, will be instructed to assure the Mormons that it is not the desire of the President and the U. S. authorities to make war upon them, but to secure the enforcement of the laws to which they give the Leavenworth Convention participation. The commissioners will also inform them that some troops will be retained in the Territory to protect emigrants to the Pacific from the attacks of hostile Indians. The commissioners will go with the next reinforcements despatched to Utah.

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April 3, 1858.—4w\*

## INDEMNITY!

Risks taken, and Policies issued in the following prompt and reliable Companies, by

JAMES R. WATSON, Agent, FRANKFORT, KY.

CHARTERED - - - A. D. 1841.

Peoria Marine & Fire Insurance Co., No. 39, MAIN STREET, PEORIA, ILL.

This Company continues to issue Policies on Marine, Inland Navigation, Transportation and Fire Risks.

AT REASONABLE RATES.

Capital, - - \$500,000.

DIRECTORS.

ISAAC UNDERHILL, Wm. F. FENN, B. L. T. BOURLAND, C. HOLLAND, Secretary, JAMES R. WATSON, Agent, Auditor's Office, Frankfort, Ky. March 31, 1858.—4w.

THE QUAKER CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, PA., Franklin Buildings, No. 92, Walnut Street.

Capital & Surplus, - - - \$250,000 Chartered Capital, - - - \$500,000

Insures against Loss or Damage by FIRE, and the Perils of the Sea, Inland Navigation and Transportation.

OFFICERS.

GEO. H. HART, President, E. P. ROSS, Vice President, H. R. COGGSHALL, Secretary & Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE T. HART, E. W. BAILEY, E. P. ROSS, CHARLES G. IMLEY, A. C. CATTILL, Wm. D. LEWIS, Jr., JOHN E. EDWARDS, J. L. FOSTER, JOHN G. DALE, ANDREW R. CHAMBERS, HON. H. M. FULLER, H. R. COGGSHALL, SAMUEL J. PERKINS, A. C. CHAMBERS, JOHN H. CHAMBERS, JAMES R. WATSON, Agent, Auditor's Office, Frankfort, Ky. March 31, 1858.—4w.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Farmers Union Insurance Company, AT ATHENS, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., JANUARY 1, 1857.

Cash Capital which is all paid up, \$200,000 00 Surplus in addition thereto, \$37,138 82 \$237,138 82

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and on deposit, \$12,492 28 Cash in the hands of Agents and in course of transmission secured by bonds with sureties, 6,637 25 54 Bonds and Mortgages, (6 & 7 per cent interest), 152,315 00 19 Bonds, security ample, (interest 6 per cent), 47,685 00 Bills Receivable, viz: Promissory notes payable on demand, 4,600 29 Cash due from responsible parties on demand, 1,353 47 Interest accrued and principally due January 1st 1857, 11,045 56 \$237,138 82

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and not due, \$1,150 00 Losses claimed and retained, 3,305 00 Losses reported on which no action is taken, 2,900 00 All other claims against the company are small not exceeding, 300 00 \$8,405 00

Whole amount of risks taken during the year, \$2,088,302 00 Whole amount of property at risk at date, 2,754,602 00 J. E. CANFIELD, Sec. FRANCIS TYLER, Pres't.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF BRADFORD, Athens, January 24th, 1857.

Personally appeared Francis Tyler President, and J. E. Canfield Secretary of the Farmers Union Insurance Company, and made oath that the foregoing statement by them subscribed, is true to their best knowledge and belief.

P. S.—Copies of Report, list of losses during the year, etc., will be sent you for circulation such as printed.

J. R. WATSON, Agent, Auditor's Office, Frankfort, Ky. March 31, 1858.—4w.

STATE FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Office Harrisburg, Pa. CAPITAL 380,000 DOLLARS.

Insure all the safer classes of Property against Loss by Fire, Perils of Inland Navigation and Transportation.

JOHN P. RUTHERFORD, President, S. WARD, Sec'y. J. R. WATSON, Agent, Auditor's Office, Frankfort, Ky. March 31, 1858.—4w.

NOTICE.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF KENTUCKY, FRANKFORT, KY. Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of this Bank and Branches, that the Annual election for Directors of the Principal Bank and Branches, will be held at the Directors room of the Principal Bank in this place, on the 34th day of next May, being the 1st Monday in the month.

At the same time a law passed at the last session of the Kentucky Legislature, increasing the capital stock of this Bank, and allowing additional Branches, will be offered for approval or rejection. And a vote as possible, is desired either in person or by proxy.

JAS. L. DALLAM, Cashier. April 6, 1858.—4d.

BALD HORNET.

Will stand at my stable this season (which will be at the residence of Mr. Frankfort), and will serve mares at \$10 for the season, and \$15 the insurance. The season money to be paid on or before the 4th day of July, 1858, and the insurance money due when the mare is ascertained to be in foal or disposed of.

BALD HORNET.

Is so well known as a fine breeder that I deem it unnecessary to say anything in his praise. His season has commenced and will end the 1st of July next.

April 2, 1858.—4w. W. R. LINK.

Negro Woman for Sale.

I wish to sell a NEGRO WOMAN between 45 and 50 years old, she is a first rate pastry cook, and woman of good character. For terms, &c., enquire of D. McKEWEN.

March 31, 1858.—4w.

Notice.

The Stockholders of the Franklin, Anderson, and Crab Orchard Turnpike Road Company, are hereby notified that an election will be held on Thursday, the 13th day of April, at the toll-gate kept by Wm. FENN, in Franklin county, for the purpose of electing a President and two Managers, to serve for the next ensuing twelve months.

JOHN J. JULIAN, President. Franklin county, March 31, 1858.—4d.

Utica Lime!

THE BARRELS UTICA LIME JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

GRAY & TODD.

March 13, 1858.—4w.

Sealed Proposals.

FRANKFORT, March 13, 1858.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Land Office until April 13th, for the erection of a Fire-proof addition to said office.

A plan and specifications may be seen at said office, but the subscribers also invite builders to furnish plans with bids thereon.

ANDREW McKINLEY, J. H. GARRARD, JAMES BROWN. March 13, 1858.—4w.

NEW LARD—A SMALL LOT OF NEW, FRESH AND SWEET LARD, for sale by

GRAY & TODD.

## FRESH GROCERIES, NEW GOODS, &c., &c.,

Sugar, Coffee, &c.



# THE COMMONWEALTH.

## FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1858.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,  
GEORGE R. MCKEE,  
OF PULASKI COUNTY.

### Do Not Forget!

That the different Councils of Franklin County are expected to meet at such times as they may severally find convenient, so as to appoint delegates to attend at the Court House in Frankfort on the 3d Monday in April (County Court day,) to select candidates of the American Party for the following offices: County Judge, County Court Clerk, Sheriff, County Attorney, Assessor, Coroner, Surveyor and Jailor.

Know-Nothingism in its palmy days could not boast a demagogue and trickster such as the editor of the Louisville Democrat has shown himself to be in discussing points involved in the Kansas controversy. The editorials he has written for the *slav hypocrite from Illinois* are spread out with an air and semblance of logic which is calculated to mislead those whose cast and discipline of mind is not equal to close analysis and rigid investigation of argument.

[Paris (Ky.) Flag.]

We have no disposition to interfere with the family quarrels of the "harmonious Democracy," but it does sound strange to our ear, to hear S. A. Douglas, denounced by a Democratic paper, as a "slav hypocrite." This species of argument is from the same source that denounces Mr. Crittenden as an Abolitionist because he proposes a fair and honorable adjustment of the Kansas difficulty, and because the northern men, convinced by his able and logical argument, voted with him and against the dictation of the Administration. Out upon such hypocrisy as this say we. We presume that the editor of the *Democrat* will not be frightened from his sense of right by the denunciation of every thumb paper editor that chooses to vent his spleen against an advocate of sound republican policy.

We call the attention of our readers to an interesting letter on Liberia, from the Rev. A. M. Cowan, Agent of the Kentucky Colonization Society. Mr. Cowan has just returned from Liberia, having visited that place last fall for the purpose of acquainting himself, by personal observation, with all the facts concerning the peculiarities of climate, manners and government of the colony. To all who are interested in the cause of Colonization the letter will be valuable information. We hope that Mr. Cowan may be induced to give to the public through our columns many other facts connected with the country.—We offer our space freely to him.

PIONEER CELEBRATION OF THE SETTLEMENT OF OHIO AT CINCINNATI.—We clip the following extract from the Cincinnati Gazette's description of the Pioneer celebration in that city on the evening of the 7th inst. Mrs. John Cleves Symmes, whose name is mentioned in the account will be remembered as the venerable lady of the late Capt. Symmes, of the U. S. Navy, she was for many years a resident of Frankfort:

There was also present, Mrs. Frances H. St. Clair, aged 71 years, the widow of Arthur St. Clair, (son of Gov. St. Clair,) who was a cotemporary at the bar with Judge Burnett and others. The lady came to Cincinnati when there was but a single brick house upon the site of the city, which then stood at the corner of Fifth and Main streets, and was occupied by Elmore Williams.

Mrs. E. M. Heighway, the first white child born in Cincinnati, (in 1792,) was present, and although age prevented her being a very active participant, she enjoyed the festivities of the occasion with evident pleasure, and recounted the stirring scenes of early days with animation.

The venerable Jonathan Panoast, aged 91 years, also participated, as did Jefferson Patterson, a son of one of the original proprietors of Cincinnati. Mrs. John Cleves Symmes, wife of a nephew of the original patentee of the Miami Purchase, was also present, as were a large number of others, whose names we have not space or time to give this morning.

In every place he has been Mr. Revill will run ahead of Mr. Buchanan's vote.—*Louisville Courier.*

Just so! He will run so far ahead of Mr. Buchanan's vote that the election returns will not induce him to lessen his pace, until he settles down quietly amid the fastnesses of his own "Sweet Owen."

Dennis Murphy was to-day unanimously confirmed by the Senate as Postmaster at Harper's Ferry, Va.—*Telegraph.*

We shall next expect to hear that Barney O'Reirodan has been appointed minister to the Court of St. James.

Of the seven absentees in the Senate, two are dangerously ill; one has not been in Washington since his election, and another has been three months absent from sickness. Mr. Henderson, of Texas, is far gone in consumption. Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, is said to be in danger of losing his eyesight. Mr. Bates, of Delaware, has not been heard of this winter, nor is it known upon what side of the Kansas question he is. Mr. Reid, of North Carolina, left here for home about the first of January, and was unable to get further than Richmond. Mr. Sumner has never recovered from the injuries he received in the brutal assault upon him by Brooks.

THE KANSAS BILL.—General Duff Green publishes a letter in the Washington States insisting that the South ought to resist the Lecompton bill, out of regard for its own honor as well as its interests. Being in a minority, he says, the South cannot afford to put herself in the wrong.

P. T. Barnum is in luck once more. He is again at the head of the New York museum, which has been languishing for want of his paternal care, and with the assistance of \$27,000 lately received on insurance, is preparing to rebuild it on a magnificent scale.

A Slander.—*Catalina*—Only he who has nothing to hope from a woman is truly sincere in her praise.

## The Kentucky Regiment of Volunteers for Utah.

On Friday last, the 9th inst., according to appointment, Governor Morehead proceeded to select the ten companies of volunteers which are to compose the regiment authorized by the late Legislature to be tendered to the War Department for service in Utah. The mode of selection was as follows. Twenty-one companies had been tendered, viz:

1. Capt. WALES, of Louisville.
2. Capt. DOWAN, of Hart county.
3. Capt. BACON, of Franklin county.
4. Capt. DEAR, of Shelby county.
5. Capt. HANKS, of Anderson county.
6. Capt. BEARD, of Lexington.
7. Capt. TRAFNALL, of Mercer county.
8. Capt. PIERCE, of Trimble county.
9. Capt. LANDRUM, of Gallatin county.
10. Capt. MILLER, of Christian county.
11. Capt. GIST, of Montgomery county.
12. Capt. McHENRY, of Daviess county.
13. Capt. ROGERS, of Louisville.
14. Capt. COWAN, of Boyle county.
15. Capt. HOLEMAN, of Owen county.
16. Capt. MOORE, of Pendleton county.
17. Capt. BOOKER, of Washington county.
18. Capt. ADAIR, of Union county.
19. Capt. DANIEL, of Owsley county.
20. Capt. FORSYTH, of Louisville.
21. Capt. REESE, of Covington.

Two persons reported companies without a roll of officers and men. One by Mr. W. M. Fulkerson, of Breathitt county, and the other by Mr. A. L. Sanders, of Carroll county. The Governor would not recognize their report on account of the deficiency alluded to.

The names of the twenty-one Captains were written on slips of paper, also the word "company" on ten other slips. The papers last named, together with eleven blanks were placed in a hat, and the slips containing the names of the Captains were placed in another hat. Two little boys were selected, one of whom drew from the hat a ticket on which was written the name of a Captain, the second boy then drew from the other hat a slip, which determined the acceptance or rejection of the company whose Captain had been named by the first paper drawn. The drawing resulted in the selection of the following companies, viz:

1. Capt. WALES, of Louisville.
2. Capt. HANKS, of Anderson.
3. Capt. BEARD, of Lexington.
4. Capt. TRAFNALL, of Mercer.
5. Capt. PIERCE, of Trimble.
6. Capt. McHENRY, of Daviess.
7. Capt. ROGERS, of Louisville.
8. Capt. MOORE, of Pendleton.
9. Capt. ADAIR, of Union.
10. Capt. REESE, of Kenton.

Of course those present who were interested, and drew blanks, were much and deeply disappointed, but we were pleased to hear a universal approval and commendation of the fairness and impartiality with which the Governor conducted the whole affair.

Thomas K. Dohoney, of Adair county, has been appointed U. S. Marshal for Kentucky.—*Telegraph.*

Mr. Dohoney may be a very clever gentleman for aught we know. We never heard of him until now; but why Col. T. I. Young, the late Marshal, has been "rotated" out of office, we are at a loss to understand. We have reason to know that Col. Young is a good officer, besides being a gentleman, in the fullest sense of the term, and was fully up to the Jeffersonian standard, which the so called Democracy pretend is the measure of qualification for their appointees. He is "honest, faithful and capable." His removal adds another item to the mysterious workings of the present administration.

JUDGE MCKEE AT PARIS.—The Citizen in its notice of Judge McKee's speech at Paris, on Monday last, says:

He discussed the various subjects before him with the ease of one entirely familiar with them, handling them in all their various relations, with the grasp of a vigorous and comprehensive intellect.

The Flag says:

We only heard the exordium of the gentleman's speech, which was nearly in these words: He was a stranger in those parts, and had come to solicit the suffrages of the people for an important trust. Under the circumstances he thought it proper that he should appear before the people as he did, to let them know who he was, what his qualifications were, and to give assurance of the fidelity with which he would discharge his duties if elected. To be sure the duties of his office were mainly ministerial, and it would make no difference what his political opinions were, yet of late years it had got to be a custom with all candidates to make speeches, which was his apology for canvassing the State. We then left the house, having no disposition to hear anything farther.

From which we infer that the fire was rather too heavy for the *bogus Democracy* of Bourbon.

Don't vote blindly for a candidate because he happens to belong to our party, but vote for a man who will fill the office as it should be filled—in whose hands your interests, and those of your friends and neighbors, will be safe.—*Moun. Dem.*

If the editor of the *Democrat* had continued the article, and said, "in Geo. R. McKee you have such a man," it would have saved us the trouble of expressing his own honest convictions.

THE COMING SUMMER.—It is said that the Earl of Rosse, one of the first astronomers in Europe, has told a gentleman in England that he anticipates one of the most intensely hot summers this year that has ever been known, and he advises farmers to build sheds for their cattle, by way of protection against the extreme heat.

McLEAN'S STRENGTHENING CORDIAL is receiving the unanimous recommendation of the Press, not only at St. Louis, but all over the country. This remedy is evidently the result of close observation and study. Wherever it has been used it has been recommended with the highest encomiums of praise. Persons can have no conception of its efficacy, without giving it a trial. Once more we warmly recommend this remedy as a superior Tonic and ALTERNATIVE.

PURCHASE OF MOUNT VERNON.—It is announced in the Richmond *Enquirer* that the transfer of Mount Vernon to the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association is now a fixed fact. This has been brought about by the defeat of the bill in the Virginia House of Delegates, which proposed its purchase by the State.

"Happiness," it has been finely observed, "is in the proportion of the number of things we love, and the number of things that love us."

## For the Commonwealth.

It was formerly called the Grain Coast. It obtained this name from the grains of Paradise, or cardamom growing there. It is a medical plant, the seed of which grow in a pod, and have an aromatic flavor. It is said to be a native of India. Liberia has its present name because it is the land of the free colored man. It lies between 7.34 and 4.24 N. lat., and 12.57 and 7.46 N. lon. In this latitude the sun rises in the longest days 12 minutes before 6 A. M., and sets 6:12 P. M., making the day 12 hours long. In the shortest days the sun rises 6:12 A. M., and sets 5:48 P. M., making the day 11:36 long, making a difference in the length of the day of 24 minutes. The difference of time between there and Kentucky is 5 hours 45 minutes. Liberia extends on the Atlantic coast from the mouth of the Shebar river on the northwest to the center of the San Pedro river on the southeast, being 352 miles by the navigator's line. Its average breadth is 40 miles. The tide rises all along this boundary four feet. Within this boundary there are twelve rivers that are navigable for small vessels for 15 to 25 miles. Some of them have from one and a half to two and a half fathoms of water. But the bars at their mouths, except two of them, will not allow vessels over 40 tons to cross them with certainty at all times in the year. The Liberians have seven towns or settlements on their length of coast. All of them are ports of entry but one. There are beside these towns, 27 Ports of Trade, where the Liberian, American, English, French and German traders trade with the natives in cloth, tobacco, rum, gunpowder, brass, and iron kettles, &c. They get in exchange chiefly palm oil, camwood, ivory, the palm-kernel. Other settlements of the Liberians are on the banks of the St. Paul's, St. John's and Seno rivers and back from Cape Palmas. There are three capes on the coast. The highest cliff of Cape Mount is 41,070 feet; that of Cape Mesurado 210, ft. and that of Cape Palmas 108 feet; Cape Mesurado and Cape Palmas has each a light-house. There are no harbors on the coast. The bars of the rivers preventing vessels of such tonnage as trade from abroad from crossing them; the vessels anchor in roadsteads, many of which have a sufficient depth of water for the largest class to ride at anchor in safety from a mile to a mile and a half from the shore.

Vessels arriving on the coast to trade employ natives to do the work of unloading and loading them. There is a tribe called Kroomen, whose territorial possessions are within the county of Grand Bassa, Liberia. I say territorial, for as the common laws of the tribe allow, Brigham Young's matrimonial arrangements, they have a wife at the different points where the vessels stop to trade, which makes it convenient for the man to stop at home at night when in port, and save himself from the pitiable condition of having them all in one place to welcome him home after several weeks absence. These Kroomen are known by a mark from the top of the forehead, a half inch wide, that runs straight to the end of the nose. It is made in the infancy of the man, by scarifying the flesh and inserting a black liquid which makes a deep jet black mark that neither time, nor age, nor sickness can wear out. There are other marks made by the liquid, and scarifying on other parts of the person, as on the temples, or arms, or back, but every male of the tribe has the mark in his forehead extending down to the end of the nose. They are well built, active, and well-dressed. Some of them are black, others a light black, while a few are a lightish brown. Before the Colonization ship came to anchor, we saw some sixty canoes between the ship and the shore, averaging two persons to each. Some of the canoes were directing their way to our ship, and others were going with great speed here and there. Such were fishing. The natives in the canoes would throw out the bait and tie the other end of the line around their neck, (no shirt collars, recollect,) and away they would move by a paddle that was light, but from nine to twelve inches broad that made a pressure on the water, that seven oarsmen in a ship-boat could not keep up with, as I often had tested under the bait of twenty-five cents who would go the fastest.—When a fish took the bait, the neck silently spoke, stop, and take him on board. Other Kroomen came on board our ship; 163 of our emigrants were gathered on one side of the deck gazing at their approach, naked as they came into the world. When alongside of the vessel, they took off a cloth wrapped around the head, or a straw hat, as the man was in possession of, and in a moment threw it around his loins and came up thus dressed a *la mode de natu*, and moved around among our female emigrants with an unconcern that said, "I have seen such brethren according to the flesh before," and bowed the head and spoke in broken English, "do well." The fact was, I myself, could not keep my eye from running from their head to their feet, and making comments to myself at the newness of the scene, and their great *sans froid* in approaching me and offering their hand saying, "morrow, morrow," to me; that is, good morning. They had come to get work. The Captain employs one who is called a head-man; that is, he steers the boat, and has the oarsmen under his direction. He has 50 cents per day—the oarsmen 25 cents per day and their board.—They do all the work of taking the cargo on shore, and bringing on board the return cargo.—They remain in the employ of the vessel while she is on the coast. Our ship employed steady thirteen of them, and nine others occasionally.—The object of employing them is two fold. 1st. They are acquainted with the bars of the river, and the fact necessary to watch the movement, especially of the third course, if I may so define it, of the succeeding waves, that the boat can go safely over the bar of the river. This the crew of the vessel do not understand. 2d. It is not safe for the health of the crew to do all the work, early and late, and in mid-day, in loading and unloading the vessel. I remember some of them well, and with pleasant thoughts. How merrily, by sun and by moon-light, have they given me a pull, a strong pull, and pull altogether, up many of the rivers of Liberia. And they well understood how to ask for a dash, a present, when they had put forth their strength to get me on board of the ship by 9 o'clock, P. M.

A. M. C.

A SMART OFFICER.—It is said that the Lieut. Governor of Minnesota, who is somewhat addicted to fluids, lately delivered himself of the following speech to the Senate:

"Gentlemen of this is Sinit! Don't crowd this old hoss too fast! Ye hadn't orter expect this creecher to settle more nor six pints at once! If yer do ye'd still 'barking up the wrong saplin'! It can't be did!"

## White Slaves.

We have had many strange developments lately, in the fluctuating doctrines of Democracy, many startling deviations from formidable professions of faith, many unexpected inconsistencies, many haughty and imperious assumptions. We have seen strange things done, and heard stranger things said by those who are supposed to act and speak by authority, and for the guidance and edification of those who have been accustomed to depend upon them for the articles of their political platforms. We have been alternately surprised, amused and grieved; and have been totally unable to reconcile the declarations and occurrences we have from time to time witnessed, with the published memoranda of previously and emphatically affirmed opinions. We had thought we had got to the end of these tergiversations. That policy would at last restrain a too compromising exposition of the real opinions and concealed designs of the chief rulers in the synagogues of Democracy; and that we should have enough to do in trying to comprehend and rectify what had already been done.

But now comes the most startling retrograde step of all. Another peep-hole, says the Cincinnati Times, is knocked through the Democratic wigwam. Another covert is sprung, another secret, though not unsuspected doctrine leaks out to the light; and finds respectable utterance from the mouth of a leading spokesman of the party he represents in the United States Senate. The individual to whom we are indebted for the last revelation of the true intent and meaning of the Democracy of the Administration, who has spoken the latest word of its current creed, is Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, whose sentiments touching the great advantages that would inure to the South from a dissolution of the Union, we alluded to a day or two since. This gentleman has views in regard to the character and value of the free laborers of this country.—He can see no difference between this capable and intelligent class of free citizens and the degraded slaves of his own plantation. Nay, we mistake his position; he sees and acknowledges a difference, but it is in favor of the drudging slave. He rejects with imperious contempt the notion of republican equality; sees no advantage in freedom and educated intelligence. Sees only in those who labor with the tools of art, and the busy implements of industry, in a section of the country where labor has the same franchise as wealth, the equivalent of Southern slaves; creatures to be whipped and scourged to their toil like beasts of burden; creatures of capability of endurance, and disability of temper, that wealth and enterprise can use it as its will for its own enjoyment and profit.

This is his estimate of our intelligent working men. This is promulgated as a new maxim in Democratic politics. These are the sentiments by which the President is to be strengthened and a dictatorial and reckless Administration sustained. Having thrown overboard the troublesome doctrine of popular sovereignty, which would not subvert its ends, it now lays its intriguing and aggressive hand on the God-given and blood-sealed charter of the equality of freemen, the irreproachable manliness of independent labor.—Let the people ponder on these things. Here are some of this Democratic autocrat's words:

"In all social systems there must be a class to do the mean duties, to perform the drudgery of life—that is, a class requiring but a low order of intellect and but little skill. Its requisites are vigor, docility, fidelity. Such a class you must have, or you would not have that other class which leads progress, refinement and civilization. It constitutes the very mud sill of society and political government, and you might as well attempt to build a house in the air as to build either the one or the other except on the mud sills. Fortunately for the South, she found a race adapted to that purpose to her hand—a race inferior to herself, but eminently qualified in temper, in vigor, in docility, in capacity to stand the climate, to answer all her purposes. We use them for the purpose and call them slaves. The man who lives by daily labor, and who has to put out his labor in the market, and to take the best he can get for it—in short, your whole class of manual laborers and operatives, are slaves. The difference between us is, that our slaves are hired for life and well compensated; ours are hired by the day, untrained for, and scantily compensated."

The National Intelligencer speaking of Mr. Crittenden's substitute says:

"But, after all, the best argument in behalf of Mr. Crittenden's substitute is found in its transparent fairness, equity, and impartiality. Its passage would involve neither the defeat of one section nor the triumph of the other, but would secure justice to both. Under its operation full pay is allowed for the principles of popular sovereignty, without prejudice being done to the rights of the South or of the North, and as we think we have shown without prejudice to the political aspirations of either, since, whether adopted or not, it is plain that the ultimate destiny of Kansas is already fixed. Shall that destiny be impressed under the pacific auspices of this beneficent and equal arrangement or shall it be wrought out amid the heated turmoil and grinding collisions of contending parties—the one exulting in the petty triumph of a barren political victory, and the other smarting under a sense of that defeat which leaves a sting even though it brings no loss? If through the contumacy of individuals in either section this measure of justice should fall to the ground, the great mass of the American people, we are sure, will hold to a rigid responsibility those who would seek to prefer an imaginary party predominance to the pacification of the whole country on a basis equally just and honorable to both of the sections so unhappily, and we may add, so unnaturally arrayed against each other."

The Paris Citizen, commenting upon the above, says: This is as true as it is happily expressed, and the whole country will soon acknowledge its truth.

It is cause of just pride, to the people of Kentucky, that now, as often before, it is her good fortune to have in the national councils a representative capable of rising above the narrow sectional prejudices, in which this whole subject has been, so completely and so unnecessarily, enveloped, and proposing a plan for the solution of the difficulty so fair, so just and so effectual. Mr. Crittenden, whose patriotism is as large as his abilities are lofty and profound, has stripped this whole Kansas subject of its shams and pretences, and pointed out the way in which all its difficulties may be overcome or avoided. To him will be the chief glory if it succeeds, but if it fails the condemnation will justly fall upon the demagogues who reject it.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says:

Augustus Schell, I learn from good authority, will be succeeded as collector of customs at New York. Various reasons for the change are suggested; his conduct in the Kansas question, or it may be the conduct of his friends, his imbecility in the investigation of the Wilkes Point Committee, &c. The reasons I give are mere rumors, but his intended removal is a well founded fact.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

### NEW GOODS!

#### GREAT ATTRACTION.

#### ATT S. & J. R. PAGE'S.

We are now in receipt and will be receiving throughout the season all of the latest styles of Silks, Organdies, Aquille Robes, Valencia Lace, Setts and Collars; French Embroidered Collars and Setts, Chintz Prints, Figured Jaconets, Brillantes, Marcellines, Brochie Muslins, English and American Prints, Linens of all kinds; Shawls, Lace Mantillas, and all of the latest novelties of the season.

We are now able to offer to the public the most complete assortment of goods that we have ever brought to this market, and for beauty, elegance and variety we can safely say cannot be surpassed in this or any other market. All of which we will offer low for cash or to prompt customers on our usual time.

The ladies can also find Douglas & Sherwood's Adjustable Steel Bustle Hoop, the greatest novelty of the season.

April 2, 1858.—T. S. & J. R. PAGE.

#### J. L. Moore & Son.

Are now opening their large, very handsome and well selected STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, comprising all of the "LATEST STYLES," at lowest rates for cash, or old customers on time. They solicit an early examination. [March 24, 1858.—tf.]

We are authorized to announce that F. P. Holloway has accepted the nomination for Clerk of the County Court of Woodford county, made by the American Convention which assembled at Versailles on the first Monday in March, 1858.

April 3, 1858.—Sw.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM J. STEELE, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Presiding Judge of the Woodford County Court at the ensuing August election. [Jan. 20.—td.]

We are authorized to announce Mr. Wm. F. PARMENT as a candidate for Assessor of Franklin county.

We are authorized to announce Mr. ROBERT E. FINNELL, as a candidate for the office of Assessor of Franklin county, subject to the decision of the American Convention.

March 24, 1858.—te.

We have been requested by Mr. PETER JETT to announce him a candidate for Assessor for the county of Franklin.

March 17.—te.

We have been requested by Col. A. H. RENNICK to announce him a candidate for reelection to the office of County Court Clerk.

March 8, 1858.—te.

We have been requested by Mr. DANIEL ERPSON to announce him a candidate for the office of Jailor of Franklin county.

March 8, 1858.—te.

We are authorized to announce H. R. MILLER, as a candidate for Jailor of Franklin county, at the ensuing August election.

Jan. 26, 1858.—te.

#### Cove Mill Flour.

The undersigned will keep a supply of FLOUR, BRAN, SHORTS, AND CRUSHED CORN, for sale at Hanna's Block, No. 3, Main Street; his flour he warrants in every instance.

Dec. 4, 1857.—tf. R. C. STEELE.

#### Wheat Wanted.

At the COVE MILL, by Dec. 4, 1857.—tf. R. C. STEELE.

#### SPRING MILLINERY.

Mrs. MARGARET HERRENSMITH has received by Adams Express a fine assortment of SPRING MILLINERY, which she will sell at the lowest market price. [Mar. 10.—tf.]

#### Special Notice—To the Public.

We hereby notify our friends and patrons that on and after the 1st of January, 1858, we will consider all accounts due semi-annually, viz: 1st of January and 1st of July; and on all accounts not promptly paid at that time, interest will be charged until paid. Thankful for the liberal patronage of our friends and the public, we solicit a continuation of the same, knowing that under our new arrangements that we can and will make it to their interest to patronize us.

We will continue to keep a good assortment of goods for gentlemen's wear.

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER.

Jan. 11, 1858.—tf.

#### CODES OF PRACTICE.

##### SECOND EDITION.

The proprietor of this paper has in preparation by MADISON C. JOHNSON and JAMES HARLAN, two of the Commissioners who prepared the Codes, the second edition of the Civil and Criminal Codes of Practice for the State of Kentucky.

The new edition will contain all the amendments adopted by the Legislature since the first edition was published, and also references to all the decisions of the Court of Appeals, whether published or in manuscript, relating to the construction of said codes.

#### MARRIED.

On Tuesday, March 29, Mr. W. J. ARNOLD, of Pennsylvania, to Miss A. N. HENKLE, of Bourbon county.

April 5, Mr. B. F. HEFFNER, to Miss REBECCA STRIVERS, both of Bourbon county.

#### DIED.

At the residence of Joshua Owings, in Bath county, April 7, Mr. J. H. HUBBARD, for many years a resident merchant of Paris, Ky.

In Henderson county, March 29, HENRY J. EASTIN, Esq., aged 36 years.

#### SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The undersigned will open a School for Boys in Frankfort, about the first of May next. By strict attention, with some experience in teaching, he hopes to render satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

TERMS—\$15 per session of twenty weeks.

Apply to J. C. COLEMAN, April 12, 1858.—tf.

#### FOR HIRE.

A NEGRO GIRL, A FIRST-RATE SEAMSTRESS.

Enquire at this office. April 7, 1858.—tf.

#### Ho! Fishermen.

WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF A FINE assortment of Fish, such as SILK, GRASS AND COTTON LINES, FLOATS AND HOOKS of all sizes and variety. A full assortment always on hand. KEENON & CRUTCHER, March 29, 1858.—tf. Main Street.

## KEENE & CO'S COLUMN.

W. H. KEENE. R. H. CRITTENDEN.

### KEENE & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

CHOICE GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TOBACCO, CIGARS, AND

ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE,

St. Clair and Wapping Streets, FRANKFORT, KY.

All accounts due 1st of January, May, and September, interest charged after maturity.

APRIL 9th, 1858.

### GROCERIES.

N. O. SUGAR, CRUSHED SUGAR, REFINED SUGAR, LOAF SUGAR, PRESERVING SUGAR.

Eastern and St. Louis brands.

### Coffee.

OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA, PRIME RIO AND MOCHA.

Golden Syrup and Maple.

### Soap and



